mer in which some of the journals of the day have dealt at the descent of the family to which Major Yelverton songs. That he descrived continuation for his feeline obsertions on "gentle blood" there can be no doubt, and I received that he has received it; but let me assure you that whatever point the name of Yelverton may have gone ict, and that was not a low one in the social scale, that tere is no elder or better blood in either country. I do st mean to contend that are is no fine there country. I do st mean to contend that are is no day way go to sanction or extenuate bad acts, but I am believer in the hereditary qualities of race in the aman species as well as in the brute. The Vetvertons an show four chief judges as their pedigree—all recardable men and fiberal politicians, though none so much so as the greet man who, being an I ishman, raised the name in this country to the position it has one yed for three generations; and I sincerely trust and better the following to make truth, hower and rectitude the rule of their lives. I have no faith in blood unless that blood can show nome winners. Your very obedient cervant,

MARCE 9, 1861. MARCH 9, 1861.

MARGE 9, 1851.

LETTER PRON THE HON. WES. YELVERTON.
The following litter was addressed to Mr. Taylor, of Chancery bare. London, by the Hon. Mrs. Yelver on, when she discovered the second marriage with Mrs. Perbes, as 1 is now published for the first time:

Wyden Sir.—When I visited you is London I was aben in total ignorance of the appalling fate which has since overtaken me. When I work to you from here I had heard some report of my busband's infidelity. Some hours after your letter was poeted, a friend in formed me that the very morning following my arrival here, my husband had been privately married to a widow of groperty, and that they had gone off together. I will not here enter into the horror or the almost deathblow this was ber enter into the horror or the almost deathblow this was to me, but give you as clearly as I am able a simple narraive of the facts, believing, from the kindly interest you have taken in the that you are entitled to know them. The certificate I enclosed to you is a faithful copy of the case sent me by the priest. I have also the letter secompanying it. I telegraphed for my brother-in-law, Mr. Bellamy, of Abergavenny Cartle. He proceeded to Breand, found the priest, who, shocking to relate, refused to recolised or give any information. But upon being told that a second marriage had taken place he immediately changed his tone, admitted that my husbard had been to film a six or two howans, and the had been to film a six or two howans, and the copied a compromise for money; that he was all powerful (the very words), in fact frightened the priest into secreey, I believe. However, he cannot get over the fact of the register and the letter being both signed by that. I presume this truth, we can force him to speak, but there is another which is of vital importance. According to the law of ireland, a marriage by a priest between two Cathesics is valid; but between a Frotestant and Catholic it is not. My husband, if ear, has no retigion whatever, but he lead the priest to suppose he was a Catholic, and the legality of my marriage now all depends whether or no the priest will consent to recollect this fact, for we have on writing to prove it. Should he, en the other hand, declars that he married a Protestant and a Catholic it is not. My husband in our liris marriage, I know that he was overwhelmed with debts, and that his affairs had come to a crisic. On the evening of my arrival he was with me osing allernate threats and entretties to induce me to leave the country. In lad risen from a sick bed, where he supposed me dying. He wished to take me to Glasgow, to put me on board a vessel bound for Now Zealand, where he supposed me dying. He wished to take me to Glasgow, to put me on board a vessel bound for Now Zealand, whe

Street Railways in the English Courts.

[From the London Telegraph, March 10]

MR. TRAIN'S STREET TRAMWAYS.

Mr. George Francis Train, of 18 Great George street,
Westminster, appeared on a summons, served by Burnege, one of the summoning officers of the court, and
taken out at the instance of Alexander James Beresford
Berresford Hope, of Arklow House, Connaught place, for
"that he did on the 12th of March, in the parish of St.
George's, Hanover square, in the county of Middisex,
unlawfully break up and injure the surface of a certain

unlawfully break up and injure the surface of a certain road lying between Tykorn and the town of Uxbridge, in the said county, commonly called Uzbridge road, being a turnpike road within the meaning of the act of Parlia-ment, 3d Geo. IV., chap. 126, contrary to the statute, ' &c. A laborer, named Thomas Hutt, who was at weak at the place on the day in question, was also summoned under the act.

ment, 3d Geo. IV., chap. 1236, contrary to the statute,"
&c. A laborer, named Thomas Hutt, who was at work at
the place on the day in question, was also summoned
under the act.

Mr. Sleigh appeared for Mr. Hope, and Mr. Roche
Clarke for Mr. Train. Both learned gont emen having
opened their care pro and con at great length, callest—
Mr. Hope, who said he had seen what was going on epposite his place in laying down the tramway. Is the
contre of the road there was being laid down a line of
rails, unlike those on the railway, inasmuch as they acturned up at right angles. He considered that such rails
would be highly dangerous and treacherous to carriages
and horses passing over them. The horses were liable to
be tripped up, and the chances of the turning of a carriage would be greatly diminished. They would be quite
useless to carriages that were not of their own gauge,
and thus the care would have the whole monopoly of the
road. It would not, under this case, he called the Queen's
bighway, but Mr. Train's highway. He drove by the
place in a Hanson cab, and asked the driver if he would
like to drive over the metals, when he said "No." It
would interfere with the ordinary traitie of the public.
He certainly considered it a detriment, an inconvenience
and injurious to the public traffic.

By Mr. Clarke—Since the rails have been lail down the
road has been made good again, for, as they are laid down
yard by yard, they are covered by gravel. They have
not at present obstructed the traffic.

Mr. Siegh—They are invisible, I suppose you mean to
say, at present, but that they will not son be soo'
Mr. Hope—Just so the gravel and rubbish is thrown
in, and file up the hollow; but as soon as the traffic comes
to be upon the road the plates will soon be exposed:
Cross-examination of Mr. Hope by Mr. Clarke resumed—The height of the fanges from the bed
of the tramway plate is from one and a half
inch to two inches; if the goad separates it
from the slides of the plates it would become
to be upon the road the plates will s

tramway, after which the case was adjourned.

France.

The Paris Moniteer denies that M. Mocquard intended regioning the post of Secretary to the Emperor's Cabinet. His Majenty never had the intention of separating himself from M. Mocquard, with whose services and devotion he has not ceased to be satisfied.

The discussion of the address was resumed on the 18th in the Corpe Legislatif. M. Magne rejuded the signments of the divinck and Derimon, and justified the dunies on to-bases. He declared that the duty on alcoholic liquors was discovered in the same was discovered by the conomical referens. He justified the supplementary credits, which he said were caused by the increase in the number of French troops at Rome, and the expedition to Chim and Syria. He miditated that the posterior of the Chember was real. He agreed to the control of the Chember was real. He agreed to the control of the Chember was real. He green for the rest seed as the question of the government from these of the Chember, but would not object to ensuring for the next seed as the question a better a complication to the next seed as the question a better a complication to the next seed as the question a better a complication to the next seed as the question a better a complication to the case of the Chember, but would not object to ensuring the declared cost of lead to any as "factory result. M. Riegne state of the the solution to the case of the chamber, but which would rake the total of late and the case of the chamber, but which would rake the total of late and the case of the chamber, but which would rake the total of late and the case of the chamber the case of the chamber to the case of the chamber to a late of late and the case of the chamber the case of the chamber the case of the chamber, but which would rake the total of late and the case of the chamber the case of the

threed to a much smaller amount by the resources which the law placed at the disposal of the government.

The Faris correspondent of the London Times says:

The Faris wheat and four market was firm.

Italy.

In the sitting of the Turis Chamber of the 18th ult., the everament submitted a project of law proposing that ill public note should in future commence with the roads. Victor Emanuel I., with the grace of God and the words: Victor Emanuel I., with the grace of God and the with of the nation, King of Italy."

The project was received with great applause, and its urgency was acknowledged in the Senate.

A despatch from Naples, of March 18, announces that Civitella del Troute has capitulated on the terms offered by the Piedmontese Generals.

News from Rome.

It was stated that his Holiness would mention an autograph letter of Napoleon III., declaring that he had prohibited Victor Emanuel from occupying the Romagna, and a letter of Victor Emanuel, stating that he occupied the Romagna by the advice of Napoleon III.

General Goyon only prevented a manifestation on the 14th inst., by a great display of military force. On the following morning, however, piscards favorable to King Emanuel were posted up in every street. In the halls of the Academy of the Fine Arts and in the University great cheering was raised by the students in honor of the King of Italy. Several of those who had posted up placards have been arrested.

March, 17 via Marseilles.

cards have been arrested.

March, 17 via Marseilles.

During the night of the 15th inst. placards were posted up in this city bearing the portrait of Victor Emanuel, with the title of King of Italy.

Ten persons have been arrested on this account.

The French have prevented the hoisting of the national flag on the summit of the Antonius column.

Demonstrations in favor of Victor Emanuel took place, on the 18th ult., in the University and in the Academy of Fine Arts.

Demonstrations have taken plate in various towns of Venetia on the anniversary of the birthday of Victo

On the morning of that day (14th ult.) all the shops a On the morning of that any (14th art.) air the shops a venice remasked closed till ten o'clock, when the polic compelled them to be opened. In the evening the inhabitants in the various towns, and especially at Verona made it a heliday and paraded the streets. Bengal lights of the Italian colors, were lighted on some of the emineo ces. Some persons have been arrested. At Patha the military were called out, but no collision took place.

Austria.

The Emperor has declared that he will respect the rights of the Hungarlan nation to the fullest extent, but that he will never tolerate any infringement of the rights of the Crown.

The Diet will assemble first at Buda and afterwards a

Posth.

The coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary will take place in the garrison church of Bada.

Denmark.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the propositions of the government concludes thus:—that the Assembly should declare that it cannot accept the constitution for the whole kingdom, as proposed by government at the assembling of the Estates. That the Assembly should decline the project of law on the Provisorium. That it should instruct the President of the Chumber to bring under the notice of the Federal Diet the proposals of the Banish government and the reply of the Estates.

Foland.

A proclamation of the Governor of Poland, Prince Gortchakoff, warns the inhabitants of Warsaw in a most serious manner against making any demonstration.

A deputation of citizens had protested against the expression "some individuals" contained in the imperial rescript, pointing to the large number of signatures attached to the petition. Prince Gortchakoff replied that be declined to receive any more signatures, and should regard their collection as at act of sedition, which he would treat in a military manner. The delegation represented to the Prince that the fresh symptoms of agitation rendered measures by the immediate proclamation and execution of the reforms confidentially promised by triace Gortchakoff.

Turkey.

Prince Labanof, the Russian Ambassador at Constanticople, had declared that he would withdraw his demand for a conference of representatives of the European Powers, to sit pormanently at Constantinople, on condition of the Porte's arbmitting its project of reforms to the Powers. The Porte replied that it would communicate the reforms after their promulgation to the Sultan.

The calling out of the Eashi-Bozouks, in Bosnia, by means of beacen fires, hes been edeced to take place with the least possibilit desay.

It is said that the Turkish troops have been defeated at Gazko.

Letters from Paris mention a report that the government comtemplateraising £12,000,000 in five per cent ment comtemplate raising £12,660,600 in five per cent bonds, with five years to run. Some further failures are announced from Paris, but the liabilities are insignificant.

THE LATEST NEWS.

PRANCE. PARIS, March 20, 1861. The Paris Meriteur, in its bulletin of to day, announce that the Convention prolonging for three months the duration of the competion of Syria has been signed by the representatives of the different Powers.

ITALY. All the Council ors are dismissed. The Council of the Lieutenancy is distolved. Directors will be appointed in score direct communication with Turin. There will be

a Piedmontees Firector of Finances. This morning a grand and enthusiastic fets was held in honor of Garibaldi. All is tranquil. The Civitella dei Tronto refuses still to surreador. [HY WELEGRAPH TO GOUTHAMPTON]
LIVERNOON, March 20—A. M.
sales of comou will probably reach 20,000 bales

Consols opened at 21% a 92 for money, and 92% for

Markets.

Lorson Money Manact, March 20—1 F. M.—The current rate of discount out of doors is now 7 a 7½ per cent, and so strong is the belief that the Bank rate will be iswered that the money lenders are eagerly seeking after long dated paper at the rate which they are at present able to ask. There is, in fact, a tone of ease in the market, which is insensibly felt in all directions, and a feeling of confidence in a recovery of business and prices is seen in many places. The foreign and colonial produce markets, for instance, already indicate the effects of a reduction in the rate of discount, and the subject is discussed every where as a matter of certainty. Should the directors not full the expectations of the mercantile classes there will assuredly be a strong feeling of dissatisfaction. About £8,000 gold has gone into the Bunk. There is nearly £600,000 on its way from Australia, and the next one or two Mexican mais are expected to bring large supplies of gold and silver.

It appears that the maximum rate of interest on Exchequer bills, to be hereafter issued, is 5½ per cent, and the term of issue is not to exceed five years, and the total amount to be issued is not to exceed £15 200 060.

There is no further change at Lloyd's on the premiums of insurance to or from America, and there is little business of the kind doing.

The consol market is extremely quiet at steady prices, waiting the course of events, and the re-oporting of the transfer books of the stocks upon which a six months dividend is about falling due. Console are still at 91% a 120 for money, and 92% a 3% for account. Exchequer bills are 8s. a 3s. discount for the old, and par a 5s. premium for the new. In fla stock, 220 a 223 India loan of 1859 is at 100% a 5%, the passive loan 1904 à 3%. The railway share market, although exceedingly dull, is fairly supported, owing to the spacify of stock alload and the easier state of the money market, combined with the increase in the traffic returns. East loidian shares are flat, and have receded, 10s. Ca

There is no alteration to notice in the English stock market. Conso's are at 91% a 92 for money. Industock has been bought at 222, and the bon's have been sold at

bes been bought at 222, and the bonds have been sold at 25s discount.

Mexican bonds are now up again to 24% a %; Tarks are firm at 75 a %; Portuguese, 46 a 47, and have been purchased for both money and amount at 46%.

The transactions in American securities have been confined to New York and Eric bonds, third morigage, assented, at 76% and the shares at 27 a %.

Pans Boutes, March 20—12.15 P. M.—The Borse is flat to-day. Rentes 65f. 10c.

Liverson Corron Marker, March 18 —The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 36 900 bates, of which 3 900 were taken for export, and 5,000 on speculation. The sales include 140 bates Fernam and Marchim at 5 %, a. 8 %, 2. 90 Batas, 8 %, d. 300 Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 300 Surat, 44 a 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 a 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% a 214 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and 14 d. 8 %, d. 75c. Egyptian, 7% and

which a 000 are for specialtion and export. The week's import is 48,216 bales.

Liverroot Corn Marker, March 19—At this day's corn market there was rather a thin attendance of the trafe, and the business done was limited, and quite of a retail character. Fine qualities of wheat were without change in value, but ordinary runs of American, such as Chicaro and Milwaukee spring, may be quoted for, and brought an advance of 60, per barrel an sack on the week. Oats and coatment, with a slow sale, remained as last quoted Barley and peas were 18, per quarter dearer. Indiagon met with rather a slow sale, and best mixed American was obtainable at 37s. 24, the improvement of Frides being lost, while american was offered at 38s. 61, a 59s. 64, per 480 be.

Recunate, March 18.—There is no material change to

A 29s. 64. per 480 lbs.

Recubate, March 18.—There is no material change to report in the wool of flancel trade here. The market has been very quiet to day, few bovers being present, and operations being restricted to little more than immediate wants. Wools are a little easier to buy, and merchants are effecting lower terms for flancing but nonatacturers in general section to core jub contracts at 188 than last month's rates. The new from America has tended rather to derive trade them otherwise, and it is deemed to be unsufficiently, and it places from the best for a civil was in the States.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rumored Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

Movements of the Sloops-of-War Brooklyn and Crusader with Troops.

MAJOR ANDERSON TO BE STARVED PUT.

Proclamation of the Governor of Yississippi for 1.500 Volunteers.

Threatened Invasion of Texas by Mexicans

IMPORTANT PROM PENSACOLA, &c.,

Our telegraphic despatches from Monigomery, dated the lat inst., state that Mr. W. H. Ward, editor of the Key of the Gulf, has arrived there from Pensacol a. He states that on the 25th ult. the steamer General ! tusk ar rived at Key West, with 200 troops for that place and 160

for Tortugas. The Crusader had reached Key West with so aled orders inder charge of Capt. Craven, with marines.

The Brooklyn was going into Key West on the 26th ult., and there was no doubt that she had left troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas Commissioners stipulated the a the troops of the General Rusk should be landed at New York. The commanders of three companies on br ard the Rusk had signed a document exonerating Cay tain Smith, of the Rusk, from all blame for the deceptic n practised.

We find the following proclamation from the Governo of Mississippi in the Columbus (Go) Republic of Monday the 25th ult., received by that pr per on Saturday night by telegraph from Jackson :-

PROCLAMAT ON. Whereas, the Secretary of V/ar, by order of the President of the Confederate States of America, has called on the State of Mississippi for f. steen hundred infantry, be mustered into the service of the Confederate States a room as assembled, for the 2 cried of twelve months, un

rom as assembled, for the p cried of twelve months, unless sooner decharged;
Now, therefore, I, John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, make this my proclamation to all organized military compan ise in this State, that 1,500 infantry will be received by companies, to answer the above requisition in the order of tender made to me. The captains, in making tender of their companies, will report the strength thereof. When the volunteer companies shall have assembled in for the equal to the said requisition, they will have the right to elect their field officers. Or cere will be issued dure sting the line of march and place of rendezvous. In test imony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and cau sed the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixe I, the day and year above written. By the Governor.

C. A. BROUGHER, So tretary of State. C. A. BROUGHER, So retary of State.

REPORTED REINFORGEMENT OF FORT WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861.

I am able to state, on the authority of a Cabinet officer, that the troops on board the Brooklyn are really intended for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that official advices received during the last forty-eight hours render it all but certain that the order to land them has been carried out some days ago.

Three companies of United States artillery which have been stationed in this city, left here to-day on board the Pawnee, with scaled orders Their destination is unknown. Various conjectures and speculations are affoat as to their objecand purpose.

Every vessel of war that can possibly be spare from her present station has been ordered home. Orders have gone to the Charlestown Navy Yard to put the United States war steamer Minnesota in commission forthwith.

IMPORTANT NAVAL PREPARATIONS. ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD-PREPARATIONS TO REINFORCE FORT PICKENS

ere received yesterday mornin Norfelk. The men were placed on the receiving ship, and immediately prepared for their embarkation to the South. This order was countermanded at a later hour and they were again placed on the Powhatan, which wil be fitted cut as quickly as possible and proceed to sea on Friday. Her destination is most probably to the relief of Fort Pickens.

The store ship Release has received her crew, and will sail without delay, probably to the same destination. Attention has been turned to the Wabash, which wil be got in readiness and provisioned in order that she may sail in about three weeks.

On account of the resignation of officers unwilling t serve in the coercion service, much difficulty has been experienced in having the ships properly commanded. The Paymaster attached to the Powhatan, G. W. Clarke, has resigned. His place has been filled by W. G. Marcy.

THE GARRISON AT FORT SUMTER TO BE STARVED OUT OR ATTACKED.

Wassingrox, April 2, 1861. One of the organs of the administration states that ecided pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. L'n coin for the retention of Fort Sumter at all hazards. This known to be true. The order to evacuate Fort Sumi was decided in Cabinet more than two weeks ago. It is well known that no hope of keeping it can now be enter thined, but the outside pressure has, nevertheless, is duced the President to keep the order quietly in his pocket.

The policy which his kitchen cabinet suggests, and which be seems to have made up his mind to, is this -to throw the responsibility of the surrender on Major would be still more desirable, to "fire the Southern" by useless delays, until the besieging army shall be led to assault the fortress they know to be completely in their power, and thus show the world that the Confederate States are the aggressors-that they are guilty of the crime of shedding human blood unnecessarily to obtain fort which the force of circumstances would evidently have thrown into their hands within a very few days.

This may at first sight appear a very deep and laid scheme. It has one great fault, however-it is to easily seen through.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861. The order to evacuate Fort Sumter is still unusual Powerful influences have been at work for some days t induce the President to authorize an attempt at reinforirg Major Anderson. Several Western Congressmen hav specessively called on him, and expessive advised such step; but it is altogether improbable that he can be pe valled upon to consent to a useless waste of life and pr perty such a change of programme would luvolve.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF. CHARLESTY, April 2, 1591.
Well founded reports are current that Major Ander

son's supplies will be cut off to-morrow. New mortar batteries were errected to day, under Colonel Ripley's direction, on Mount Pleasant. All th batteries in the barbor are ready for active work. Troops from the Confederate States are directing the

course to Persacola to large numbers. IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

New Ourgans, April 9, 1861. The election for District Judges yesterday resulted to

favor of the South American opposition party by a large majority.

Howell Cobb we's serenaded last night by the Louisian Goard at the S. Charles Hotel, and a large concourse of people attent ed. He returned thanks in a patriotic

The Sa reme Council of the thirty-third degree of Masenry , now holding its annual session here, is distin guiche : in attendance, including Howell Cobb, Albert Pike , G M. Hillyer, A. G. Mackey, J. B. Campbell. A Sr rrow Lodge is to be held in memory of A Lumsden ate of the Picayune.

tions and depots on railroads entering the Southern confederacy, and subjecting baggage to examination, are ex pected to create annovance and dissatisfaction. A Washington despatch to the Delia to-day says the administration has formed no settled policy yet towards

The new revenue regulations outablishing revenue ets

the Southern confederacy. Fort Pickens is to be held, but not reinforced. A letter from Secard Clemens says Vicciola is certain

to secrete on the reassembling of the Convention.

An extra of the Galveston News of March 30 brings the startling news from the Rio Grande that Ampudia, with 3,600 Mexicons, sixty miles distant, was marching on Brownsville. Expresses had circulated handbills de claring Texas territory no longer under the protection

of the United States government. Colonel Ford, with four hundred Texan troops, was fortifying Fort Brown, and chartered a steamer to bring up arms and munitions from Brazos.

Captain Powers, with sixty Texans, was in comma

at Brazes, with fifteen heavy guns and mortars. It was supposed the intention of Ampudia was to me

raid on Matamores and Brownsville for booty. The United States steamer Mohawk arrived off diapole on the 29th uit,; also the steamers Star of the off six hundred United States troops, and sailed the same night.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE. GENERAL AMPUDIA, WITH 3,060 MEN MARCHING ON BROWNSVILLE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1861 Texas advices state that Colonel Ford is reliably in ed form Metamers that General Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, is sixty miles off, and marching on Browns

Ampodia had despatched expresses with playcards and andbills, announcing that Texas rightly belonged t Mexico, that she had no longer the protection of the fede ral govdrnment, and now was the time to retake her.

Col. Ford ordered all the heavy guns and orderenstores at Bracca Island immediately removed to the scene of the anticipated difficulties.

29th. The steamer Contracoalcos had sailed with 600 troops. The Empire City and Star of the West were fring at the pass.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF FORT MARCY.

Sr. Lous, April 2, 1861.
The Republican publishes a letter dated Los Vegas, Nev Mexico, March 12, detailing the seizure of Fort Marcy by a party of Americans and Mexicans, with Governor Re cher at their head; but later arrivals here, as well as the Sante Fe mail of the 18th, deny any knowledge of such

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

Our despatches from Pensacola, dated the 25th ult. state that General Braxton Bragg and the engineer corps under his command are untiring in their exertion in devising measures and applying means in the bisiege ment of Fort Pickens. Sand batteries were being erected to bear upon the salients of Fort Pickens. Rewere arriving every day, and arms, munitions of war and provisions were daily arriving. Gen. Bragg, acting under the advice of his engineers, has concluded that Fort McRe s not exactly ball-proof, and he has therefore conclude to take the beavy artillery of that work and distribute it among the sand batteries commanding Fort Pickens. When the new temporary works—some of which are already entirely finished-are all completed, there be twenty-five batteries, exclusive of Fort Barrancas, bearing upon Fort Pickers. These works will average four guns and one mortar to each. The distribution of these works was made with a view to distri bute the fire from Fort Pickens in an actual engagement It is thought when these works are fully manued that Fort Pickens will be able to make only a poor defence and if the much vaunted fleet of war vessels attempt to succor it they will be blown out of the water for

Since the order issued to the citizens of Warrington preventing them from sending supplies to the fleet or to the fort, increased vigilance is being used to prevent any communication with the shore. This looks a little more warlike, and quite in contrast with the free and easy style of two months ago. The Wyandot is no longer allowed to go up to the Navy Yard, or even to run under the guns of Barrancas, but is generally kept outside the barbor. She generally lies in her old anchorage, just beyond the point of Santa Rosa Island, and close under the guns of the fort. General Bragg thinks he now has increased facilities for an attack, and wishes to make one as soon as provisional army go through the city every day or two and it is supposed that in a few weeks five thousand men

will be concentrated at Pensacola. Among the troops who were daily looked for at Pensa cola, and who were under order of Gov. Brown, o Georgia, were Brown's Infantry and the Independent Volunteers, of Savannah: Outman Guard of Vorsyth Monroe county; Newman Guard, Coweta county; Gat-City Guards, Atlants; two companies from Columbus and two from Augusta. Large quantities of powder and fixed ammunition from Baton Rouge Arsenal were being periodically received at Fort Barrancas and at the Navy

THE ADMINISTRATION AND COERCION. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, writing to that journal under date of the 1st last. thus in regard to coercion and reinforcing the forts in the South :-

speaks thus in regard to coercion and reinforcing the ferts in the South:

The Lincoln administration, on their accession to power, found this state of things, and to preserve the pre-existing arrangement, have entered into an express stipulation not to land reinforcements or attempt any hostile act without first giving notice to the Ministers of the Confederate States in the city. Relying on these engagements, these gentlemen have refused to believe the reiterated Statements of the press tooching reinforcements, and even now they rely on the faith of this government to avoid all hestile asts, while both parties are dealing in a friendly, though unceficial mode with each other at Washington. Such confidence is natural enough to men of honor, who, conscious of no guie in themselves, respect tone in athers, but it is hardly warranted, either by the antecelents or temper of the men in power.

The men occupying intimate relations with the Cabinet believe correton will be attempted. An intimate personal and political friend of the Secretary of War so declared but the other day. A leading Pennsylvania men it er of Congress, who might have been supposed to be a moderate man, came out for corroin some days since unequivocally. High efficers of the army here believe that to be the policy determined on. The Northern republican press are for it with hardly an exception. The troops are retained in Washington, and parades and drills are kept up with unremitting vigor. A capitain of one of the batteries as asked vesterday how long his command would remain in Washington. His answer was, "he supposed as long as the Virginia Convention was in session." The late order to remove forty heavy cannon from Richmond to Fouriess Monroe was merely an experiment of the government to lears how much the people of Virginia were willing to stand.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Gatyperox, March 20, 1961 General Heuston and the Convention Secondonists at Log perheade-The Vote of the State Concention on the Confede rate States Constitution-Colone, McCullock and General Nichols-The Young Texans in Favor of Crossing Over into Mexican Territory-The Mexican Authorities Alarmet-Governor Houston's All-god Policy de-

The revolution in this State has consummated, as f me time since foreshadowed to you, in a conflict be tween the State authorities (Gov. Houston) and the popu-

of allegance to the Confederate States, which the Governor and a few of the other State officers refused to take. Gen. Houston has issued an address to the people of Texas, reflecting with great severity, and a small de gree of justice, on the revolutionary action that has been taken, and assuming the position that the revolution has been made personal to himself, rather than with high views of social and State policy.

In all this General H. makes, the mistake that has been

committed by so many of the cid politicians and leafers. He misjedged the strength of the popular upherra, and creased in force and impetus every day, and has left him and shore who think with him, weeked upon the saids of public opinion. It is not believed there will be any conflict between the State authorities and the Gyremor. out rather that he will retire from office, leaving the executive authority in the hands of Lieutenant Governor Clark, who acts with the secessionists. The popular is a-jority is far too strong to be resisted, and Governor H ton will probably retire to private life at an early da kaving on record his protest against the revolution.

He has reflected in his address to the perper f the State on the course of action that has caused the evacuation of the State by the United States troops. In this he has been very unjust as well as unwise, and the popular voice has given a new approval to what was done. Col. McCulloch's course at San Antenio, and that of Gen. Nichols, who concucted the movements and negotiations at Brazes Santiago, have elicited general approbation. It was the latter gentleman who, remembering the old fellowship between the North and the South, gave the stars and stripes a national salute at Brazes Santiago before permitting them to be hauled down, and who conducted the correspondence at Firt Brown with Capt. Bill with a degree of moderation and kindness, under carside rabbe provestion.

to be hauled down, and who conducted the correspondence at Firt Brown with Capt. Hill with a degree of moderation and kindness, under considerable provocation, that saved us from a bloody collision. Gen. Nichols belogs to a conservative reheed, and is a man of great abilities, which have now been first brought into action in public life, and his extensive mercantic business and resources give him much power. They now place him in the first rank among the public men in the State, and his administrative abilities will do it good service.

Among the yeong men—and particularly among the forces that have velunteered in the Service of the State—there is a strong disposition to cross the frontier into Maxico; but a really conservative feeling guides the action of the State Convention, and the desires of the youthful volunteers in this respect will be controlled. Yet Mexico is much alarmed, and is largely increasing its forces all along the Rio Granda line.

A desire is generally attributed to Governor Houston to preserve Fexas independent from all confederations, and to carry cut not only his old scheme of a separate republic, but also his new one of a Mexican conquest. The voice of the people, however, is three to one for confederation with the secondary South, and nothing that has yet appeared can change them. A reconstruction of the Union, to far as Texas is concerned, is out of the question. She is tired of protective familis for Northern manufactures of being told that, as a sive State, she is inferior to her former equals in the North, and of the vast terrent of corruption that has flowed from the practice of government at Washington.

GALVESTON, March 23, 1861. A New and Important Commercial Movement by New York Merchan's in the South-The New Northern Tariff and st Effects on the Country at Large—The Present Disintegra-tion of the Union to be Permanent—The True Policy that Ought to be Pursued by President Lincoln, 4c.

Numerous circulars are being issued through the South from marufacturing and commercial firms in New York, announcing an intention to establish houses and manufactories in the Confederate States, so as to supply their custemers with goods at the same rate as heretofore, with

out any increase from the new tariffs. In this divorce of the material interests of the North and the South may be seen the first movements towards an equalization of commerce and industrial pursuits all over the country. There are to be no more great mercantile or manufacturing empo-riums, whose scheme of market embraces thirty.

rioms, whose scheme of market embraces thirty-three or four States. Hestile tariffs now uivide these into two, and may ere long divide them into a dozen, different sections, each necking an industrial independence; and the business which has been conducted by large cities and wast establishments, so profitably to all, must now be conducted everywhere on a smaller and more expensive scale.

The positical movements will produce important and disastrous changes in the condition and growth of society if not provided against by timely and wise legislation. The great mass of the industrial population cannot have their employ ments scattered and their gatherings around their homes dissipated by the necessity of a removal and en ployment elsewhere, except with great loss; and the more comfertably situated classes must feel in the end the evils of the movement which impoverishes the laboring class said dimonshes the value of property.

Unless early action is taken this evil must and will increase in magnitude, and there is but one course to stop it. Let the independence of the Southern confederacy be acknowledged, and a customs union between the North and the South be established. This would do away with the present cerasgement and prospective changes of business, and secure the industrial interests of the people North and South, regardless of the political changes that this take place.

Michael South, regardless of the political changes that the disintegration, once begue, is seldom stopped, and national decay is governed by the same laws that apply to material dissolution. The cohesive power of the Union is destroyed, and the border slave States, the great Northwest, the Pacific States, and even New England itself, may soon begin to contemplate the path of duty and interest as leading to reparation.

To arrest this vast misfortune, let the federal government abanden at once a policy that cannot be maintained, and recognise the great fact of revolution which has accurred. Then let a customs union be proposed on the bas

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN
CONFEDERACY.

[Washington Correspondence (March 28) of the Richmond
Examiner.]

The Ministers of the Confederate States will reach
Europe about the middle or last of next month.
Mess.s. Yancey and Rost will go from New Orleans
via Havana. The selection of Mr. Yancey was
every way judicious. He possesses au unusual
personal fascination and influence upon those who
happen to be thrown with him. There is something
irresistibly winning in his address. Judge Rost, of Louislans, who appears for the first time upon a prominent
theatre of action, enjoys a high reputation for ability in
his own State. Colonel Dudley Mann, of Virginia, is
said to be associated on the commission with the two
gentlemen publicly atnounced. He is certainly going to
Europe. His ripe experience as a diplomatic agent and
as Assistant Secretary of State would make him highly

said to be associated on the commission with the two gentlemen publicly amounced. He is cretainly going to Europe. His ripe experience as a diplomatic agent and as Assistant Secretary of State would make him highly useful in the post to which rumor has assigned him.

I conjecture that the first visit of these Ministers will be be directed to Great Rictian, for many reasons. The community of language and of laws, a similarity of conservative ideas in government, kindred blood and religion, would naturally prompt this step, even if regard were not paid to the immense proportion of the southern sisples consumed by England and the great importance of building up direct trade with her. France would naturally be the next point, and it is graitlying to see the spirit already exhibited on this subject by the Fronch official journal. The Monteus, foresmalows the action of the Finger of the British nation.

The Ministers will find their task an easy one. The exports of the Confederate States in cotton, rice and other agricultural products will range from two hundred to two houncred and fifty millions of coliars per annum. Now, it is a known maxim of political economy that a people's imports will about average the exports. The south, then, imports over \$100,000,000 per annum Monte the largest pertuon would come from Europe, supposing her send the North to pay the same duties as thry will under the laws of the Confederate States. Here is an immense export trade to the coliton States thrown open to France and England—the articles of from, seet, glass, bardware, agricultural implements, broadcioth, cotton goods, linens, tancy articles, the summers of the summers and the summers are supposing they could thre without the cotton—would foration in like position? This trade, 170, is no longer subject to Northern restrictions or taxation. It is not forced to go to New York. It can exter at Charleston for one dollar free products will have to pay two or three collars at New York.

But the Ministers will have something more than thi

adjust pascefully all the questions with this government.

The tailf now in force in the Confederate States is that adopted by the United States in 1857, with a larger free list. On that free list are all agricultural products and mubitions of war. But all goods, not on the free list, coming from the United States, will pay a duty according to the racet of 1857.

coming from the United States, will pay a duty according to the races of 1807.

There has been a proposed tariff at still lower rates than that of 1807, but it has not been railfield. It comes up in May next, when the Congress reassanthes.

I understand that the goods said to have been imported free at it Louis did in fact pay a duty at New Orleans to the treasury of the Confederate States. Still, as the tariff of those states will after the 1st of April, when the Mortil fill goes into operation, be only one half or one third the duty rate of the United States, it follows that imports will seek the Seathern ports. They will here pay a duty of 10, 15 or 22 percent to the Seathern treasury. The packages will then be broken and the goods go up the river to St. Jonie Cuncinati and Louisville, to compete with goods imported at New York, which have paid 40 to 6 per cut duty. The present siny theory of the black republicans is that the Confederate States have not second, and are still in the Union, and on this theory they not of college, duties on goods o mirg from New Orleans and Charleston.

They will find out after a while that this way of managing matters will not pay. Their revenue will fail off to

og matters will not pay. Their rivenue will fail off to so hing, and New York and Roston shrivel up and decay ew Orleans expands.
Virginia were now one of the Confederate States. Norfolk would be the great port of entry for the Smith, and would be the entrepot of a direct trade which would seen make her merchants princes. But as things go, her barbor, the facest on the continent, will remain a good shelter for faning smacks. If Virginia word out, Richmond and Northwestern Virginia would thrive under the

barbor, the faces on the continent, will remain a good shelter for fabing smacks. If Virginis were out, Richmond and Northwestern Virginia would thrive under the leventy per cent protection given them incidentally by the revenue tarin of the South, and Lowell and Pittsburg would seen be outstripped.

The policy of the Controderate States is eminently conservative and peaceful. They have "precipitated" themselves out of the Union, under the rule of a sectio al and hestile government, but they flave precipitated in confict with that government. They have been preduct, cautious and wary. They have adopted a constitution eminently conservative—so just and so moderate, that it has already excited a warm feeling of admiration even at the North. A strong Union man of this city said to me to day that "no man could say one word against that constitution." The government of Frendent Invis has acted temperately, sent on discreet ministers here to treat with the weak and volgar fanalies how an ponession of the United States government, in preference to going to war with the m.

The policy thus pursued has deeply impressed the public sentiment of the border States. The moderate and calm men find that mone of the dreadful predictions about the aggressive and hot headed nourse of the cotten States have been realized. They see law, order, moderation, security for property and domestic transcribing the immediate fruits of the Stuthern revolution. It is probably the first great revolution in history accomplished with shedding one drop of blood. In some particulars the old game of lying is still kept up by the encances of the movement. The republican and Union press pair forth constantly statements of disaffections, divisions, heavy taxation, &c., at the South, in order to check the grewth of soccession sentimest. All these are pure flections, and are met by the citizens and representatives of

growth of seconsion sentiments. All these are pure fe-tions, and are met by the citizens and representatives of the cotton States with a contemprious simile. They are not worthy of serious refutation, and will die out of

the cotten States with a contemptatous smile. They are not worthy of serious refutation, and will die out of themselver.

But, however moderate and anxious they may be for peace, the Confederate States will insist on all their soit being given up to them. They will demand and require the surrender of key West and fortugas. They are a part of the territory of Florida, and were acquired only by the same treaty with Spain by which Florida was secured. The Intelligences and Stephen A. Douglas, both allies and minious of Lincoln, insist that these piaces are of national importance, and shoult be kept by the North. They are only so to harses and asnoy Scuthern commerce. In the same way it might be said the South has a right to a part of the terits at New York and Fhiladelphia, and to the lighthouses and costom houses there, because the expenditures were for the good of the whole country and of national importance. Felling the weakness of this plea, it is said the forth should keep the Fortuges as England keeps Ghailar—as a strategic position. When the South gets to be as weak and imbedies as our Spain the may agree to seek a humiliation. Sho will never do so while the North has a connected to be reached by privateers. Thus will she compel a surrender to her of all her soil, and if the were utterly helpiess to relaim it she could easily sell the islands to France, and thus give Bitcher Jorathan a war on which be would seen be soundly thrashed.

OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The following is a correct list of the appointments the Treasury Department of the Confederate States :-

the Treasury Department of the Confederate States:—

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury, South Carchina.

A. M. Clay ton, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, Georgia.

H. D. Capers, Chief Clerk, South Carchina.

Lewis Gruger, Conspiroder, South Carchina.

Lewis Gruger, Conspiroder, South Carchina.

A. B. Githerud, Register, Alabama,

C. G. Jones, Chief Clerk, Washington, D. C.

Eonin Baker, First Anditor, Florida.

W. W. Lester, Chief Clerk, Mississeppi,

W. H. S. Taylor, Second Auditor, Louis aca.

Fd. C. Elmore, Pressurer, Alabama.

J. A. Crawford, clerk, Georgia.

J. W. Robertson, clerk, Florida.

J. K. Fopbam, clerk, Virgima.

N. L. Furgerson, clerk, Virgima.

N. L. Furgerson, clerk, South Carolina.

H. C. Ball, clerk, Alabama.

J. C. Ball, clerk, Alabama.

J. W. Anderson, clerk, Alabama.

J. M. Anderson, Clerk, Alabama.

MESSENGERS.

Daniel Frazer, Alabama.

MESSENGERS. Daniel Frazer, Alabama. C. A. Cleveland, Georgia. Wm. Crenebaw, Alabama. W. L. Corbin, Virginia. F. H. Olcott, Alabama.

F. H. Olcott, Alabama.

COLLECTORS.
J. A. Williams, Stephenson, Mississippi.
Thes. Bars, Athens, Alabama.
waker A. Goodman, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
L. L. Joses, Sevnando, Mississippi.
Samuel Bell, Mast Fort, Mississippi.
T. R. Shackelford, Atlanta, Georgia.
Chas. P. Polk, Corinth, Alabama.
W. T. Robisson, Chester, South Carolina.
W. T. Bartlett, Florence, South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, M.

MONTOSEREV MARCH 25, 1861.

Licutenant Colonel A. C. Myers, of the Quartermarter's
Department, is announced as Acting Quartermarter General of the army of the Confederate States, and will be
obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of the
Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

CUBA AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY We translate the following from the Madrid correspondence of the Ind pendance Belge of March 14:—

dence of the Ind pendance Belge of March 14—

The attention of our politicians is being directed towares the Island of Cuba, in consequence of the nomination of Mr. Jefferson Pavis to the functions of President
of the provisional government of the seceded States.

The ex-Senator has always shown a marked predilection
for dibuster expeditions, and at one time made greatefferts to get the United States to support the unfortunate
attempt of Narcieso Lepez against Cuba. It was he who
supported the policy adopted by Mr. Soule in Spain—a
policy the aim of which was to provoke a war for the
conquest of Cuba.

ITEMS FROM SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.

A Monigomery correspondent writes the Charleston Courier, on the 25th, that it is a matter of pride at the Southern capitol that the full amount of the twe millions lean desired has been tendered them. the preference in this investment

NORTHERN FURNITURE FOR THE SOUTHERN PREST DENT.

The Boston Traveller says that a well known furniture dealer of Boston is now engaged in the manufacture of a set of purior furniture for Hon. Mr. Davis, of M saissippi, the President of the Southern confederacy.

TARIFF RECEIPTS AT VICESBURG.

The Vicksburg Waig of the 20th states that from fifteen numbered to two thousand dollars were collected
there the previous day under the tariff laws of the new
confederacy. Of course this was all upon projucts of the
United States, which the secoding States previously received free of duty.

ceived free of duty.

THE FLORIDA MAILS.

The Savannah Republican leares that Mesers Clagborn & Cunningham have again undertaken the contract for carrying the Florida mails. This will be good news to our friends in that State who have suffered so much from The Montgomery (Ala.) Adorther says that the correspondent of the New York Tribuseat the capital of the Southern confederacy is no less a personage than George N. Saunders. previous irregularities.

COTTON PACTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Panols Star says:—We understand that an earn effort is being made to establish a cotton factory at S dis, in this county.

Easter Elections in the Episcopal The regular annual elections for church wardens and

vestrymen of the Episcopal parishes of this city have been going on for the last three days, and, as usual, excite considerable interest. The contest for office amongst the patrons of Grace, Christ, St. Ann's and all the Episcopal churches, with the single exception of old Trinity, passed off smoothly and evenly enough, but at the last mentioned church there was quite a struggle between the old vestrymen and an opposition which seeks to oust the persons who held control of affairs for the last year. The former proved victorious by a large majority. The old ticket, which was elected, is as follows.— Church Wardens.—William E. Dunscomb and Robert Hyslon.

Church Wardens —William E. Dungomb and Robert Hyslop.
Firstymen.—Henry Youngs, Alex. McDonald, G. C. Verplatck, G. T. Strong, S. T. Skidmore, J. A. Dix, C. Curles, A. T. Anderson, Gouverneur M. Ogden, J. Deladeld, A. B. Sands, F. R. Tillou, J. H. Swift, J. J. Cisco, Alex. W. Bradford, Nelson Jarvis, Samuel Davis, James G. King, John Caswell and George C. Morgan.
On the opposition ticket the names of Messrs. Youngs, Anderson, Ogden, Sands and King were stricken out and those of A. H. Livingston, Smith Clift, Joel Post, Lyman Ces & ard Robert L. Perl substituted.
The voting stood as follows:—Whole number poiled 240 votes, of which the old ticket received 206 votes and the opposition only 43.

position celly 43.
At the church of St. Ann'e of the DeafMutee, Fighteenth reet, the following ticket was chosen:—Wardensonge R. Jackson and S. R. Comstock. Vestrymen—C. Lathrop, R. M. Martin, R. H. Thomas, John Wight, B. Budd, W. O. Fitzgernid, J. L. Harris and Josuah

Arrivals and Departures.

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Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals Baller, Cr Dow, O D Archibald, N Bendt, Edward aylen, C & F Leuman, lady and four children; Miss Emile John, Cari W Connat, Geo A Brandt, Dr Soreakles, Elaus bangels Mis Rebe cs Rosels, Mr Dooscher and lady, A betton and lady, Berton and Lady,

Vestbery.

Savannau—sieamship Alshama—Mrs Lopez and child, Mrs Young, A McAllister, Mrs Sasey, Mrs Cozzons, Mr Hoffman a disdr. H. Brnith, A. Tyler, G. V. Fackard, A. E. Packard, as disdr. H. Brnith, A. Tyler, G. V. Fackard, S. Sender, E. Benedict, I. W. Tewnsend, J. N. Kean, W. M. Lafford, E. Benedict, I. W. Tewnsend, J. N. Kean, W. M. Lafford, Thrith, W. Arderson, D. Finkesperre, W. S. Peach, I. Marigold, C. Clark, A. Josephas, G. W. Ritchmond, W. Reid, W. Coopernan, J. Bidero, D. Bischon, Thou Yanghan, E. Fruilen, Dr. Olinstead, W. Buschton, D. Tim Str. and C. S. Savanda, C. S. Savanda, C. T. S. Savanda, C. Sav

From Hawayne-Teamship Bornesh-S C Howes, Joseph hothschild, Sophic Rottschild, T So to, Ad Serie. FROM RECHISTON D. Steamship Rosnok S. 9 O' Tempet, J Sowart, Wm Black, Mrs Plays, J Atly, G W Buttler, Mrs C Pe